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I make plates at \$6.50 I make gold crowns at \$4.00 Silver fillings, 50c and up Gold fillings \$1.00 and up Painless Extracting 40c.

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S. G. BRUCE DENTIST

WILL OPEN NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE SOON

BUSINESS MAY BEGIN BY THE FIRST OF NEXT WEEK

DATE NOT SET

It is Estimated That 200,000 Bales Will Be Turned Over to Corporation.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Reopening of the New York cotton exchange for general trading within the next few days was forecast today by the announcement of the incorporation of the Cotton Trading Corporation to take over December contracts at nine cents a pound.

Although a date for the reopening has not been officially announced, a prominent official said there was no reason why business should not begin by the first of next week.

The Cotton Trading Corporation, which is a part of the corporation-syndicate plan for taking over contracts that have remained outstanding since the exchanges were closed, has been organized for business. Its president is S. T. Hubbard, a former president of the cotton exchange.

All signatures needed for the corporation-syndicate agreements have been obtained. It is stated and the plan is expected to be put into operation as soon as details have been passed on by the fifteen banks and trust companies financing the plan.

According to plans outlined some time ago by a special committee of the exchange, the Cotton Trading Corporation will take over December contracts at 9 cents and carry them down to 7 1-2 cents should the market decline to that level. In such event, any contracts remaining in the hands of the corporation will be taken over in turn by members of a syndicate, formed from the exchange membership, who will assume the complete ownership and control of the cotton. It is estimated that about 200,000 bales will be turned over to the corporations under existing agreements and arrangements already have been made for funds amounting to \$1,000,000 for financing this interest down to the syndicate's buying level.

During the past few days December contracts have fluctuated between 7 1/2 and 7 5/8 on the curb here with considerable private business reported at 7.50. Owing to the recent firmness in Southern spots some authorities believe members of the syndicate will not obtain many contracts at the 7 1-2 cent level. The corporation, it is understood, will liquidate as many contracts as possible between 9 cents and 7 1/2 cents and members of the exchange have agreed to a tax on future business amounting to \$2.50 per contract for the round turn to reimburse losses and expenses in the operation.

Cotton Movement

(By Associated Press.) NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—With important Southern spot markets showing advances of from one to three sixteenths of a cent a pound today, the attention of the cotton trade was centered on the demand for actual cotton. It was said foreign spinners were better buyers than domestic manufacturers.

Imports by Liverpool today were 23,618 bales, of which 23,033 bales were American. Liverpool now is carrying twice as large a stock of cotton other than American as it was two years ago. Official figures on this stock are 292,000 bales last Friday against 184,000 a year ago and 140,000 two years ago. It is being freely predicted that England from now on will be a heavier buyer of cotton in this country.

Exports to foreign countries for the day were of encouraging proportions. From all ports 16,946 bales were cleared, 16,416 bales of which were destined for England and 530 bales for the continent. In connection with shipments to the continent and reports of a better continental demand, it was reported today that cotton in Germany was bringing 18 cents a pound.

Exports thus far this week are in excess of exports up to the corresponding day last week. The coastwise movement also is heavier. Port stocks again showed an important increase, standing tonight at 311,031 bales against 258,622 bales a week ago.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—It was learned here today that the Cotton Trading Corporation, which is part of the syndicate plan for taking over old December contracts in the local market, had already been incorporated and fully organized. Members of the exchange have now completed the work of signing the agreements necessary to the corporation-syndicate plan, and while no official announcement has been made, a prominent official of the exchange said today that he saw no obstacle to reopening the market by the beginning of next week.

Comment on the signing of the plan submitted yesterday was generally favorable. The conference committee issued a notice to members that no cotton pledged to the corporation had been tendered in the pending ballot and there were no further developments with reference to international liquidation.

Advice from the southwest indicated continued firmness in the interior markets, which local brokers attributed to export and investment being there will be a regular meeting of the New York revision committee on November 17 but differences between

graders applying to deliveries on December contracts will not be finally fixed under the new by-laws until November 25, the first notice day being November 27.

New Orleans Cotton

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Spots went up and futures went down in the cotton market today, middling being advanced three-sixteenths to 7 1/2-16, while January contracts sold down to 7.54 as compared with 7.67, the highest level reached yesterday. Total spot sales were 2,575 bales. One lot of long staple cotton, inch and five-sixteenths brought 13 cents.

All long contracts left over from the future trading before the market was suspended were successfully margined down to 8.65 for January today. The payment of these margins, 200 points under the final price of July 31, was in accordance with resolutions passed at the Future Brokers' association yesterday.

Spot cotton firm. Sales on the spot 1,125 bales; to arrive 1,450.

Liverpool Cotton

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—Cotton, spot, in fair demand, American middling 4.86. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, including 8,300 American and 500 for speculation and export. Receipts 23,618, including 32,033 American.

Futures closed quiet. Opening Closing May-June . . . . . \$4.36 4.35

Cotton Seed Oil

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Early strength in the cotton seed oil market resulted from commission house buying, a better consuming demand and quite active covering. Moderate hedge selling and scattered realizing caused a setback after midday and last prices were two points lower to six higher.

The market closed barely steady. Spot \$5.33@5.41; November \$5.38@5.46; December \$5.44@5.46; January \$5.56@5.58; February \$5.65@5.72; March \$5.83@5.86; April \$5.86@5.93; May \$6.05@6.07; June \$6.10@6.20. Total sales 15,600.

Dry Goods

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Cotton yarns were quiet and easy today. Cotton goods were steady. Silks showed no change. Men's wear markets were dull. Underwear and hosiery were quiet.

Chicago Grain

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Difficulty in finding enough vessels to provide a sufficient outlet for exports from grain cities, had a depressing influence on the market here today. Wheat prices, although firm were 10-11-8 under last night. Corn finished 1 to 10-1-8 down, oats off 1-20-1-3 to 6-3-4 and provisions varying from unchanged to a decline of 5-1-2.

Grain and provisions closed: Wheat, December \$1.15-7-8; May \$1.23-5-8. Corn, December 65-1-4; May 71-5-8. Oats, December 49-1-4; May 53-1-4. Cash grain: Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.14-1-4; No. 1 hard \$1.14-1-4; No. 1 soft \$1.12-2-4. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 76@77 1-2; new 71 1-2@72 1-2. Oats, standard, 45 2-4@46 1-4.

Financial

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—For the first time since the formation of the unofficial market which deals in the more active listed stocks, buying orders today far outnumbered offers to sell. United States steel, amalgamated copper, Reading, the Harriman issue and other stocks of like character, all were higher by four to seven points than a month ago. In the official market similar conditions prevailed. New York city three-year 4 per cent notes attaining a new high price of 103 1-2 which puts them on a 4.60 basis.

Of more importance, however, was the news that local brokerage houses had negotiated time loans in London on favorable terms.

Quoted rates for long time money were unchanged 1-7-8 but the supply was more abundant. Call money was easier at 4-1-2 per cent. For special transactions, which established the lowest rate since the outbreak of the war. All grades on commercial paper were in demand, short maturities being accepted at as low as 4-1-2 per cent.

The activity of markets at a new low price in the exchange market was attested by the increasing business being done here for German interests, and gave rise to fresh rumors of a large loan for that country. Starting exchange was lower on light business, and Paris checks and drafts were, mostly nominal. More gold was exported to Canada, presumably in connection with the operations of the gold pool.

There were some adverse developments during the day, including a large decrease in unfilled orders by the United States Steel corporation for October, the largest increase in title cars for this period of the year since 1907, a large falling off in local exports and an unfavorable statement of gross earnings for October by the Great Northern railway.

London reported a decided stimulus to financial transactions, the chief contributing factor being usual news, which was followed by a pronounced drop in marine insurance rates.

Laughter Aids Digestion. Laughter is a most healthful exercise; it is one of the greatest helps to digestion with which I am acquainted, and the custom prevalent among our neighbors, of sitting at a table by the hour and laughing, was founded on true medical principles.—Stutland.

POULTRY and EGGS

SELECTING THE LAYERS.

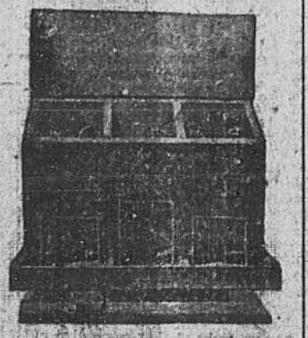
Fowls of High Vitality Are the Profitable Egg Producers.

Some poultrymen contend that the only way of successfully selecting heavy layers is with the trap nest, but with the present trap nests and ways of trap nesting this is rather expensive business, writes F. W. Kazmeier in the Farm and Fireside.

But there are some other ways of selecting the best layers without any great outlay of either money or time.

In the very first place, no weak or low vitality fowl can or ever will be a very good layer, because her constitution cannot stand the strain a heavy laying fowl has to endure for an entire year or more. It is therefore of prime importance that you first consider constitutional vigor.

Remember, a constitutionally weak fowl has a long, thin head and beak.



Fowls cannot do well unless supplied with grit. Some soils have abundance of good gravel; on others it is too soft or lacks certain mineral elements. Real grit does not wear smooth, but keeps its cutting edges. New England granite makes an excellent grit. Coal ashes, oyster shells, broken crockery and glass are poor substitutes, glass being dangerous. The illustration shows a good grit hopper.

long, thin thighs, shanks and toes. Just the opposite is true in the case of high vitality fowls.

A strong and vigorous fowl has a fairly large comb and wattles of a bright red color, not pale, as in the case of weak specimens. A vigorous and healthy fowl has a bright, clear eye, standing out prominently, not sunken with surrounding flesh, which shows a weak constitution. Hens with "popo heads"—that is, long, peaked heads, long legs and short and narrow bodies—are in the first place constitutionally weak and cannot ever make good layers. A triangular shaped fowl, with deep, broad body, showing a large capacity for egg production, well sprung ribs and flat back that broadens out toward the rump, is the kind you want to select as a good layer. A vigorous individual.

There are some other indications which will enable the selection of the best laying individuals without the use of trap nests. Those which are off the coop earliest in the morning and dig in the litter for their breakfast and the last ones to go to roost at night are the ones you can be sure are your very best layers or, in other words, are your money makers. These are the ones you should select for your breeding pens. A lively, alert and shining fowl clearly shows by her appearance that she is the kind to keep for profit.

A fowl with well worn toe nails, pale colored shanks and even a ragged plumage shows by her appearance that she is actually doing something in her year's work. Practically all late and quick molting hens are of the very best layers in the flock.

In selecting your pullets bear all of the above points in mind, which may be summarized as follows:

Select such as show early maturity, good size, exceptionally strong constitution, large comb and wattles and well developed plumage. Remember, you want a robust appearing bird, to do down, broad and deep bodied. In other words select pullets which are more than just merely head, legs, tail and feathers. This kind may be all right for a show bird, but for a business fowl you want something more. In the case of hens, late and quick molting tells the story.

Water For Fowls. Be sure that the fowls have all the water they want to drink just before going to roost at night. Laying hens require a large quantity of water, and even when it has been before them the greater part of the day they appear to have a craving for a hearty drink after they have eaten their last meal. They will refuse water at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and an hour or so later, after they have had their supper, drink as though they were half dead with thirst. The dry grain they eat needs lots of moisture in order to be properly assimilated.

Washing Chickens. To wash chickens by hand scales, take a piece of cloth two and one-half by one and one-half feet. Make a hole in the center for the bird's feet and tie the ends of the cloth over its wings and to a loop on its back. Hook the scales through the knot. A similar arrangement makes a comfortable hammock for holding the feet when cleaning its feet and feet for exhibition.

The War As An Englishman Sees It

From the New York Herald.

The following letter written to Gilmer Adams, of Louisville, by an Englishman, contains some interesting observations on the war from an Englishman's point of view:

University of London, Goldsmith's College, New Cross, S. E., 25 Holland Park Road, London, England, Oct. 9.—I fear this war had to come some time. Many of us over here have seen fit coming for years past. Ever since twenty years ago I traveled with Dr. Steinman (then a German student) for two months in Italy. I have been on the lookout for it. He told me that they were all bred up to believe that Germany's destiny was to overthrow the British empire and rule the world. Since then I have watched the growth of the German navy and the signs all pointed in the same direction. It is not the German emperor. This is a war between two opposite creeds of government by the brute force holding the people in subjection, in which the people belong to the government and the new democratic idea of government by the people for the people in which the government belongs to the people.

Prussia is the last stronghold of the old feudal form. It was she who invented the conscript army that has forced all Europe, except England, to groan under necessity for enormous armies. The sea alone has saved us from this necessity. The ruling cast in Germany have used the two weight of German intelligence to forge a mighty instrument for the subjection of the world. There is no end to their ambition for power, and either they have got to go or our democratic ideas have; there is no longer any room for both. It is not the poor German people who are goaded on by their ruling cast to face the foe, being shot from behind if they waver; it is not the people who are at war with, but the whole spirit of their government.

How this government has hoodwinked the people, controlled the press and worked upon them as an instrument, molding them to their fell purpose, is a sinister page of history. I hear they are trying the same process on the American people to blind them to the true causes of the war, but they have a different people to deal with, one with some political insight of its own and in the habit of forming its own opinions. How dense the German people are in judging political causes we have had an object lesson of in the recent diplomacy. Even the ruling caste, despite their elaborate spy system, entirely misread public opinion in England, Belgium and Italy.

In a way the ruling caste in Germany were getting desperate. Their very existence depended on a successful war, as the alarming growth of the Socialist party in their midst must eventually have throttled them, even in long suffering Germany. The practice of 1870 was beginning to wane.

It is going to be a long and bloody struggle and not the short sharp walk-over they hoped for; we shall not give it until the danger spot in Europe has been removed. And with the terrific resources of modern scientific warfare at their disposal, they will take a lot of beating.

The pathos of it has been that for so many years we have had a party in power committed to a "doler to the poor, vote catching policy," who have been so engrossed with their little party game that they have been blind to the significance of things abroad, and really lulled to a sense of security by German prophecies of friendship and love of peace. Otherwise we should have listened to the voice of such authorities as Lord Roberts, who have exhorted us to make some preparations. Splendid has been the response to the call to arms (we shall have over a million volunteers soon). They will take six months at least to train and then what of the artillery? This will take eighteen months, I fancy.

But we shall go through with it, cost what it may. If we should be beaten it will be your turn next. South America will be the objective. But we are not going to be beaten. Everything is cheerful and going strong here. It is pulling the empire together as nothing else could; there is something inspiring in the way all classes are united and vying with each other in all my spare time in an artistic or a thousand strong, and splendid exercise I find it. We are determined to be found hard and in a fit condition if our services are called upon. At present they are recruiting only the very best. One in five is rejected, the rest being equal to that used in the case of our best regiments. I am over the age for any corps at present; quite an amusing sensation to find one's self a veteran.

There is a danger that should the Prussian caste realize their chance of victory hopeless they may get up a "stop-the-war" agitation in order to get to work again and catch us at a disadvantage, in which case we should have the whole thing over again. They have to be sufficiently beaten to convince the German people that the policy is rotten. That fleet also had to get cotton out of its cotton wool security, cotton out of its cotton wool security, at the end of the war, it is still on hand they will start again on building up from the point at which they were off. This may all sound as if we were assisting the wrong direction that we depreciate the Germans, which is what we are doing. But what we are seeking to make out is the freedom of the people to develop. That is what we fought for in South Africa. There a small caste were seeking to impose themselves upon a majority of English in the Transvaal republic, who were denied all political rights. After the successful issue of the war, had the Germans, we should have imposed the English upon the Boers, but instead of that we established democratic government, and

the defeated Boer general was the first Prime Minister. The British empire is a league of peace, not a league of dominion such as the German people are led to believe the English are. If it were so we should have no spontaneous offers from the Indian princes as we have had. India is not yet ripe for democratic institutions, and were the English hand released the Mohammedans and Hindus would be at each others' throats as they were continually doing before we came. We stand for an entirely different spirit of government than the Germans and one that must win if the world is to advance from the chaos of tyranny that has existed in the past. So you see we think we have a great cause, and so do the Germans. They think themselves the most cultured people in the world (despite the fact that they eat peas with a knife), and that it is a positive blessing to subject races to have the blood and iron hand of German rule thrust upon them. The people of Poland and Lahn think otherwise, strangely enough.

If we are victorious there will be for the first time in history a practically united Europe (with the exception of Germany and Austria of course)—not a conquered Europe, but a union of the people. And so we should be within sight of the laying down of some international laws respecting armaments, the enforcement of which they would be prepared to back by international force. Why not a United States of Europe? You will never have peace until the peace party control the force. And as the mass of the people are always, when left to themselves, a peace party, Europe, with the democratic principle triumphant, will be at last in sight of peace.

Don't think it is the German Emperor, it is very lucky for us that the Prussian spirit is at the moment led by so shallow a person. We are only too lucky it is not a Bismarck.

Pardon this awful long scrawl. But we do want our American cousins to know what are the underlying significances of this stupendous struggle. Don't think we are at all downhearted, as we are far from it, although fully aware of the magnitude of the task.

With many regards, believe me, Yours very sincerely, HAROLD SPEED.

Prizes for Fair.

On Saturday afternoon, November 7th, the school children of Mountain Creek, together with some of the patrons and friends of the school, went to Anderson in automobiles to boost the community fair. The cars, decorated in the school's colors, green and gold, attracted much attention on the streets.

Quite a number of Anderson's most prominent business men have offered prizes for the best exhibits in the various departments. The school and its patrons want to extend to these a specially cordial invitation to attend the fair. A picnic dinner will be served on the grounds and everybody is invited to come and bring well filled baskets.

The following is the list of prizes already obtained. Others are expected later:

- 1 hat from Moore-Wilson Co. for best corn of any variety.
- 1 can of coffee from S. A. McCowan for best swine.
- 2 pounds of coffee from C. Durbin for best cake of any variety.
- 1 centerpiece from Miss D. Geisberg for best canned fruit.
- 1 box of holly leaves from Parker & Bolt for best pair of mules.
- 1 gold hat pin from Water Keener for the lady winning most points (blue ribbon counts 2 points, red ribbon 1).
- 1 box of school material from Fant's Book Store for the best school exhibit from any child.
- Prize from Mrs. Boyd for best fancy butter.
- Prize from F. W. Howle for Gentlemen winning most points.
- Blue ribbon for prettiest decorated booth.

For Cleaning Tinware. First wash the tin in hot soapsuds and wipe dry, roughly dry. Then scour with dry flour, applied with an old newspaper.

The Trophy Cup

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When ginned on Our Special Gins, we buy at a premium extra length staple cotton. Good style Dalrymple and Texas Storm Proof are generally worth a premium.

We buy for cash or exchange meat and hulls for seed, or sell meal and hulls for cash.

ROBERT E. LIGON General Manager



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CONDENSED PASSENGER SCHEDULES FIDELITY AND NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY. Effective August 16, 1914. Anderson, S. C.



Table with columns for Arrivals and Departures, listing train numbers and times.

C. V. PALMER, General Passenger Agent.

SPECIAL RATES

GREATLY REDUCED ROUND TRIP FARES TO SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN CONNECTION WITH NEW BRIDGE FROM ANDERSON, S. C.

Atlanta, Ga. \$2.25. Annual Convention United Daughters of the Confederacy. Tickets on sale Nov. 7 to 10, final limit Nov. 20, 1914.

Richmond, Va. \$18.75. Southern Medical Association. Tickets on sale Nov. 8 to 12, final limit Nov. 22, 1914.

Spartanburg, S. C. \$2.25. Spartanburg Fair Association. Tickets on sale Nov. 1 to 5, final limit Nov. 3, 1914.

For complete information, tickets and rates, call on ticket agent or writer.

J. H. Anderson, Supr., Anderson, S. C. W. E. Taber, T. P. A., Greenville, S. C. W. S. McQueen, G. P. A., Columbia, S. C.